Financial Assistance to NTC

2765. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Committee with him as the Chairman constituted to go the roots of National Textile Corporations (NTCs) restructuring proposals and suggest means by which NTC could become a porofitable and viable textile group has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its salient features and his Ministry's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the NTC has now sent an S.O.S. to Government to provide financial assistance to it, as it would not be able to pay salaries to its employees from 1st April, 1994; if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the approximate payment being made by NTC per month to its idle workers/employees; and

(e) the progress made in implementation of Rs. 2,000 crores revival package for the 79 sick NTC mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Cotton Research Associations have, on the directions of the Ministry of Textiles, prepared a fresh plan for the modernisation of NTC at a cost of Rs. 2005.67 crores. It is expected that NTC would attain viability within two years of the implementation of this plan. The Sub-Committee of the Special Committee on NTC has accepted this modernisation plan with the proviso that "restructuring with modernisation has to be done at each unit level". The report of the Sub-Committee has been placed before the Special Committee on NTC.

(c) Yes, Sir. The continuing losses of NTC coupled with the shortfall in their reimbursement due to budgetary constraints have resulted in a liquidity crunch in NTC due to which it is only able to pay wages/salaries to its workers/employees with great difficulty.

(d) Idle wages of about Rs. 8 crores per month are currently being paid to the workers/employees of NTC.

(e) The revised plan for the modernisation of NTC has been submitted to the Special Committee on NTC and would require the aproval of the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 before implementation.

Production of Man-made fibres, yarn and fabrics

2766. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEV-SHANKER DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of man-made fibres, yarn and fabrics in the current year;

(b) which are the major companies and corporations producing man-made fibres yarn and their percentage in total production in fibres and yarns;

(c) what is the percentage and quantum of production of cotton and man-made fabrics in the current year;

(d) whether man-made yarn is used by handloom weavers in their production of cloth;

(e) if so, what is the quantum of man-made and cotton yarn used by handloom weaving industry;

(f) whether blending of cotton yarn and man-made yarn is encouraged by Government in view of shortage of cotton; and

(g) if so, how and why concessions including fiscal ones, are offered to blending of cotton and artificial yarn to save cotton for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Production of man-made fibres, yarns and fabrics during the year 1993-94 (April-Dec. '93) (latest available) has been as under:

Items	Production
Man made fibres (Million Kg)	333.60
Man-made filament yarn (Million Kg)	282.33
100% Non-cotton yarn (in spun form) (in million Kg.)	107.07
Man-made fibre fabrics (Million Sq. Mtr.)	4693.00

(b) (i) MAN-MADE FIBRES:

There were 21 units engaged in the production of man-made fibres (as on 31.12.93). The major producers and their respective shares in the production during the year 1993-94 (April-Dec.) were as under:

Name of major producers	%age share in production during April—Dec. '93.
1. M/s. Grasim Industries	35.08
2. M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.	13.11
3. JCT Fibres Ltd.	5.67
4. M/s. Tezene Fibres India Ltd.	5.28
5. M/s. South India Viscose Industries Ltd.	4.99
6. M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	4.51
7. M/s. India Polyfibres Ltd.	4.21

II MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN:

There were 31 units engaged in the production of man-made filament yarn (as on 31.12.93). The major producers and their respective share in the production during the year 1993-94 (April-Dec.) were as under:

Name of the major producers	% age share in production during April—Dec. '93
1. M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.	22.37
2. M/s. DCL Polyesters Ltd.	5.68
3. M/s. Century Enka Ltd.	5.29
4. M/s. Petrofils Co-operatives Ltd.	4.76
5. M/s. Sanghi Polyesters Ltd.	4.72
6. M/s. Parasrampuria Synthetics Ltd.	4.15
7. M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	4.06

III. 100% NON-COTTON YARN:

There were nearly 200 units engaged in the producion of 100% non-cotton (in spun form) as on 31.12.93 with no major producers having significant share in 100% non-cotton yarn production.

(c) The percentage share and quantum of production of cotton and man-made fabrics during the year 1993-94 (April-Dec. 93) were as under:—

(In Million Sq. Mtr.)

Item	Production	Percentage Share
1. Cotton fabrics	12487	63
2. Man-made fibre fabrics	4693	24

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The estimated fibre and filament yarns used by handloom weaving industry during the year 1993-94 (April-Dec. 93) were as under:—

(Million Kg.)

(i) Cotton yarn (in plain reel and cross hank from	270.00
(ii) 100% Non-cotton yarn (in spun form)	30.00
(iii) Man-made filament yarn	2.80
TOTAL	302.80

(f) and (g) Yes Sir. steps have been taken to improve the availability of man-made fibres to enable mills to take up blending with cotton.

विद्युत करघा क्षेत्र में रोजगार और पूंजी निवेश

2767. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
डा० जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कार्य कर रहे लगभग 12 लाख विद्युत करघों पर लगभग 60 लाख श्रमिक कार्यरत हैं और देश के कुल वस्त्र उत्पादन का 72 प्रतिशत भाग उनके द्वारा उत्पादित होता है।

(ख) यदि नहीं तो, इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) वस्त्र उद्योग मे निवेशित कुल पूंजी का कितना प्रतिशत विद्युत करघा क्षेत्र में लगा हुआ है तथा मार्च, 1993 में निवेशित पूंजी की मात्रा कितनी थी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए एक बीमा योजना आरंभ की गई थी ;

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस योजना के अंतर्गत दिसम्बर, 1993 तक कितने प्रतिशत श्रमिक लाभान्वित हुए हैं ,

(च) विद्युत करघा उद्योग के विस्तार और विकास के लिए देश में विद्युत सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की सरकार की क्या योजनाएं हैं ; और

(छ) देश में दिसम्बर, 1993 तक ऐसे कुल कितने केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए थे और प्रत्येक केन्द्र की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए कितना-कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक केन्द्र द्वारा औसतन कितनी विद्युत करघा इकाइयों को लाभान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विद्युत करघा पूर्णत: विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में है और क्षेत्र में सरकार का कोई भी पूंजी निवेश नहीं है।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) दिसम्बर, 1993 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 46241 कामगारों का बीमा किया गया है ।

(च) सरकार का प्रतिवर्ष 4 नये विद्युतकरघा सेवा केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(छ) दिसम्बर, 1993 तक देश में कुल विद्युत करघा सेवा केन्द्रों की संख्या 34 थी । प्रत्येक विद्युत करघा सेवा केन्द्र को प्रतिवर्ष 3 लाख रु० प्रारम्भिक पूंजी व्यय तथा 4.5 लाख रु० का आवर्ती अनुदान का आवंटन किया जाता है । विद्युत करघा सेवा केन्द्रों की सेवायें उस क्षेत्र में अवस्थित विद्युत करघों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार उपलब्ध होती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता कपड़े का उत्पादन

2768. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता कपड़े के उत्पादन के लिए वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान वर्ष 1989-90 और 1990-91 की तुलना में उत्पादन लक्ष्य कम रखा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कम निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत वर्ष अर्थात् 1991-92 के दौरान उत्पादन